# HOULDSWORTH'S CHEETHAM'S PSALMODY WITH SUPPLEMENT BY JV.ROBERTS.Mus.Doc. CH. CH Oxow 

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エエI』 REVEPEND TEIEVICAR，


A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION

OF

## Cycetbam＇s 2lฐalmody，

IIARMONIZED IN SCORE；
WITII AN ARRANGEMENT
FOR THE ORGAN OR PIANO－FORTE．

## ${ }^{\text {w }}$ J．HOULDSW0RTH，

LATE ORGANIST AT THE PARISH CHURCH，HALIFAX．
＂I，ET＇EVERY THING THAT HATH BREATH PRAISE THE LORD．＂－Psalm cl． 6.
WITH A SUPPLEMENT， complled，arranged，and written
Pr. Rroberts,

ORGANIST OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE，OXFORD．

LONDON：
MILNER AND COMPANY，LIMITED， PATERNOSTER ROW．

TO THE REVEREND

# THE VICAR AND CLERGY 

OF THE PARISH OF HALIFAX,

## THIS SELECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

IS, BY PERMISSION,

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR

VERY GRATEFUL
aND MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,
J. HOULDSWORTH.

## PREFACE TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION.

Althougir the appearance of this work has been deferred longer than was anticipated by the Editor, when the design of publication was first announced, it is hoped that the subscribers will not think that they have just cause to complain of the delay when they are informed that it has been occasioned by the extension of the work much beyond the original intention, and by the unwearied pains which have been taken to render it as complete as possible.

The Selection of Tunes, which has been made with great care, contains almost every variety of metre and expression that can be required for sacred poetry. For this purpose, only such Tunes have been taken from the old Editions of Cheetham's Psalmody, as have long maintained their popularity: many other works have been examined, and several valuable Tunes selected from them ; but, in making extracts, neither the harmony nor the distribution of parts have been uns. formly followed.

The melodies are given according to the most approved copies, in keys best adapted to Congregational Singing; and the Harmonies are arranged with the greatest attention to accuracy and purity.

The Score contains four parts: the Tenor and Alto, from a compliance with custom, are written in the Treble Clef; the harmonist will, therefore, perceive that they appear an octave above their real pitch ; and that the Treble or Air, with the harmony for keyed instruments, is placed next to the Bass for the convenience of the performer.

For the parts of the Liturgy designed to be sung, there will be found a great number of Chants, selected from the works of the best masters, and arranged so as to render this style of Music easy of performance.

With a design to promote uniformity, and to assist Choirs who may wish to introduce chant ing into the service, words have been set to each kind of Chant, in such a manner that very littlo application will be required to enable Singers to perform this part of the service with propriety and effect.

Although the Chants in this Work are divided into Classes, as the Te Deums, Jubilates, \&c., yet any of them may be exchanged, at the pleasure of the performers, provided that the words are placed according to the examples. With respect to the style in which Chants should be sung, the principal object to be attended to is, a distinct and forcible articulation of the words; the recited part of the verse must occupy no longer time than a good reader would require to pronounce it, and the cadence must be given in correct time, the beating of which can be felt; dwelling upon the
first, or any other word, ought to be avoided, as well as hurrying the words in a confused manner ; otherwise the proper effect of this simple and appropriate style of Music will be entirely destroyed.

The Response to the Commandments should be sung in a soft and subdued tone of voice, and requires more expression and feeling in the performance than is necessary in Psalm Tunes; but as this impressive part of the singing is generally left to the Choir, it is therefore unnecessary to give any further directions here. The Doxology at the end of the Response must be sung in full chorus.

The Gloria Patris are intended to be sung at the conclusion of the last Psalm for the day, particularly in Churches where the voluntary is not used ; and it is scarcely requisite to observe, that they ought to be sung Con Spirito.

In forming a Choir of Singers for a Church or Chapel, (either with or without an organ,) the Treble and Bass may be a little predominant; with this exception, the several parts ought to balance as evenly as possible. No singer should attempt to overpower those who accompany him merely because his voice may happen to be a little stronger than theirs; but each person ought to blend his part with the others, that the who'e may seem but one full chord of harmony.

In conclusion, this work has been undertaken for the purpose of introducing, into one book, nearly all the best Psalm Tunes, \&c., which are regularly sung in this part of the kingdom, along with a few others of the same character, from various places; and if it tend to improve the taste for good Psalmody, and to promote its practice in public and private worship, the Editor will not regret the labour and time which have been devoted to its accomplishment.

## PREFACE TO THE SUPPLEMENT.

$I_{T}$ is by special request that this Supplement has been written and compiled.
My object has been to add to Cheetham's Psalmody what I deemed would be most useful, and should that object be attained, I shall be much gratified.

The Supplement consists of 29 Psalm Tunes, 90 Single Chants, 22 Double Chants, 9 Kyrie Eleisons, (which are all written in short score,) and the Nicene Creed in monotone, with organ accompaniment.
J. V. ROBERTS.

Formerly Organist \& Choir-Master at the Halifax Parish Church.

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## A SHORT

## INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

TIIF, Notes in Music are seven in number, and are named A, B, C, D, E, F, G. They are usually writter
 These lines and spaces form what is termed a Stave; and if there be extra lines at the top or bottom, in this


In writing the letters in the Treble Clef, C is placed on the first ledger line below, D below the stave, Eun the first line, $F$ on the first space, and so on: always advancing from the bottom upwards.

## EXIMPLE OF THE LETTEIS IN THE TREBLE CLEF.



EXIMPLE OF THE LETTERS IN TIIE BASS CLEF.


Every Note higher than F on the fifth line in the Treble, is said to be in alt, as G in alt, A in alt, dc. . and every Note lower than $G$ on the first line in the Bass, is callerl double, as double F , double F , double $\mathbf{D}$, \&c.
CLEFS.

There are three Clefs, placed thus, the Treble or G Clef, on the second line; the Bass or F' Clef, on the fourth line; and the C Clef sometimes on one line and sometimes on another, and which properly
belongs to the Alto and Tenor parts; but to give a general idea of the varous Clefs, the following Scales are inserted.

The Treble, or G Clef



Alto, or C Clef on the third line...


Tenor, or C Clef on the fourth live.


The Bass or F Clef.


It may not be improper to observe here, that the Treble Clef is now frequently substituted for the C Clef, in the Alto and Tenor parts: and, as it is stationary and less perplexing to the Performer than a fluctuating Clef, it has been adopted throughout the following work.

## THE DIEFERENT SORTS OF NOTES AND THEIR PROPORTIONS.



16


32


## A Dot placed after any Noto makes it longer by one half.



Thus, a dotted Semibreve is equal to three Minims ; a dotted Minim is equal to three Crotchets, \&e.

## MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

Each Note is sometimes represented by a Rest, to denote a silence equal in duration to the Note to which it belongs ; thus-


A Sharp placed at the beginning of a piece of Music, on any line or spare, shows that all the Notes on that line or space are to be sung half a tone higher than the natural Note.

A llat $\boldsymbol{b}$ is the reverse of this, and intimates that the Notes to which it refers are to be sung half a tone lower than the natural Note.

A Natural placed before any Note contradicts the Sharp or Flat, and restores the Note to its natural sound.

Accidental Sharps, Flats, or Naturals, are those which are placed before Notes in the course of a Tune, and only continue through the bar in which they occur.

A Pause $\curvearrowleft$ shows that the Note or Rest over which it is placed may be held rather longer than its proper time.

When three Notes are tied together with the figure 3 over them, thus, $\widehat{\rightarrow}$ a they are called a Triplet, and are to be sung in the same time that two of the same character require.

A Tie, or Slur over two or more Notes, directs that they are to be sung to one Syllable.
A single Bar $\bar{\square}$ divides the Time into equal portions, according to its measure.
A double Bar
It Jenotes that each part is to be sung twice over, and this mark $: S$ also directs the performer to repeat the part where it is placed.

A sinall Dash nver Notes, thus, $\dot{\rho}$ signifies that they are to be sung short and detached.
belongs to the Alto and Tenor parts; but to give a general idea of the various Clefs, the following Scales are inserted.

The Treble, or G Clef



Alto, or C Clef on the third line


The Bass or F Clef.


It may not be improper to observe here, that the Treble Clef is now frequently substituted for the C Clef, in the Alto and Tenor parts: and, as it is stationary and less perplexing to the Performer than a fluctuating Clef, it has been adopted throughout the following work.

## THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF NOTES AND THEIR PROPORTIONS.



A Dot placed after any Note makes it longer by one half.


Thus, a dotted Semibreve is equal to three Minims ; a dotted Minim is equal to three Crotchets, \&r.

## MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

Each Note is sometimes represented by a Rest, to denote a silence equal in duration to the Note to which it belongs ; thus-


A Sharp placed at the beginning of a piece of Music, on any line or spa e, shows that all the Nutes on that line or space are to be sung half a tone higher than the natural Note.

A llat $b$ is the reverse of this, and intimates that the Notes to which it refers are to be sung half a tone lower than the natural Note.

A Natural placed before any Note contradicts the Sharp or Flat, and restores the Note to its natural sound.

Accidental Sharps, Flats, or Naturals, are those which are placed before Notes in the course of a Tune, and only continue through the bar in which they occur.

A Pause $\curvearrowleft$ shows that the Note or Rest over which it is placed may be held rather longer than its proper time.

When three Notes are tied together with the figure 3 over them, thus, $\overbrace{\rho}$ they are called a Triplet, and are to be sung in the same time that two of the same character require.

A Tie, or Slur over two or more Notes, directs that they are to be sung to one Syllable.
A single Bar $\qquad$ divides the Time into equal portions, according to its measure.

A double Bar —— divides the parts of a Tune : and when dotted on each side, thus, It denotes that each part is to be sung twice over, and this mark $: \$$ also directs the performer to repeat the part where it is placed.

A small Dash over Notes, thus, signifes that they are to be sung short and detached.

Crescendo < intimates that the sound must be increased-Diminuendo $>$ decreased: and when both are used, thus, $<>$ the Note or Passage is to be begun soft, gradually increasing to loud, and then diminishing to its previous softness.


In the Major Key the Shake must be used on a whole Tone except upon the Third of the chord. In the Minor Key the Shake may be regulated by the Note above in the Scale.

It is not to be supposed, in learning this embelishment, that it can be acquired at once; but it must he practised for a considerable time, in a slow and distinct manner, a little more emphasis being laid on the lower than on the higher Note.

TIME.
There are three sorts of Time, viz. Common, Triple, and Compound or mixed Time; each of which is distinguished by marks or figures : Common Time is marked $\mathcal{C}$ which signifies to the value of four Crotchets in each Bar; the first mark is rather slow, as Audante, the latter quicker, as Allegro. The time expressed by the figures $\underset{4}{2}$ is called French Common Time, and contains two Crotchets in each bar.

The figures for Triple Time are $3,3,3$, which intimates that there are three Minius, three Crotchets, and three Quavers, in a Bar.

The different sorts of Compound Time are expressed by $\begin{array}{lllll}6 \\ 4 & 6 & 9 & 9, & 9, \\ 8 & 12 \\ 8\end{array}$, but these are not much used in Modern Music.

The above figures refer to the Semibreve, which is the standard of reckoning; the lower figure, which is generally 2,4 , or 8 , shows into what parts the Semibreve is divided, viz. Minims, Crotchets, or Quavers, and the upper figure denotes how many of those parts make a Bar ; thus, in $\underset{4}{2}$ the 4 indicates that the Semibreve is divided into four parts or Crotchets, and the 2 that the Bar contains two of those parts, \&c.

THE DIATONIC SCALE.


## THE CHROMATIC SCALE.



The Diatonic scale consists of seven sounds, and an eighth which is merely a repetition of the first; the sounds are disposed at intervals of tones and half-tones, the half-tones occur between the 3rd and 4th, and 7 th and 8th.

The Chromatic Scale consists of twelve sounds and a repetition of the first; each sound in this scale can be taken as a Key Nute, or the beginning of a Diatonic Scale, showing that there are twelve Major Kers; and as each Major Key has what is termed a relative Minor Key, the result wili be twenty-four Keys i: Music.

EX. OF THE DIFFERENT KEY NOTES, MAJOR AND MINOR.
Majors.

minons.


## EX. OF INTERVALS.



Intervals in the Fry of A Minor.


An interval is the distance butween any two Notes, ascending or descending. In the Major Key the Notes are all natural ; but as the Minor Key is in itself imperfect, an accidental Sharp is usually placed before the Bth and 7 th in the ascending Scale; but in descending it is generally taken off, especially in Vocal Music. A proper close or cadence, however, cannot be effected unless a sharp be placed to the tith.

A Tune or Piece is in a Major Key, if the distance from the Key Note to the 3rd above consist of fivo Semitones, as from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathbf{E}$; but if it consist of only four Semitones, as from $A$ to $C$, it is in a Minor Key. In all regular Movements or Tunes, the Bass ends upon the Key Note.

## SOLMIZATION, OR SOL-FA-ING.

It is now about 800 years since Guido Aretine, a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict, invented the use of certain syllables to teach the practice of Singing; this system having been found much superior to the method then in use was generally adopted throughout Italy. The syllables he made use of, viz., UT, RE, MI, FA, SOL, LA, were taken from a Latin Hymn still extant, composel in honour of John the Baptist.

Lemaire, a celebrated French Musician of the 16th Century, greatly improved upon Aretine's method, and added a seventh syllable, SI, to the before-mentioned six ; this plan is still commonly followed in France.

In some of the English publications on this subject, the syllables have been repeated in this manner, FA, SOL, LA, FA, SOL, LA, MI; but the modern Italian method, from its superiority, has now alnost superseded all others. This system dismisses the UT and substitutes the more musical intonation DO, and places the seven syllables to the Scale, thus,-


It must be observed that DO is always placed to the Key Note, or the first of the Scale, RE to the second, MI to the third, FA to the fourth, SOL to the fifth, LA to the sixth, and SI to the seventh; the eighth being but a repetition of the first Note, DO is again used, and all the others in the same order of succession, thus showing that every 8th Note, either ascending or descending, is the same in name as well as sound, only more acute or grave according to its situation.

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## EXERCISES IN THE KEY OF C MAJOR.



EX. II. 3 rd .

4th.
5th.


6 th.
7th.


EX. III.


EX. IV.


The above Exercises ought to be practised in varions Keys, which may easily be done by copying them, and commencing on a different Key Nute, always bearing in mind that DO is the first in the Scale. Any lengthened Examples here would extend this part of the Wurlk beyond the limits proposed.

## CADENZA.



Cadenza is an extemporaneous Passage, which a Singer or Solo Performer introduces in a Piece of Music, on the first Nute of a final Cadence.- The Cadenza should only be attempted by a Performer who bas sufficient knowledge of harmony to introduce one suitable to the style and character of the Piece.

## ON ACCENT.

Music is divided into Bars, not only to measure the Time, but also to mark the Notes upon which the Accent is to be laid. Accented Notes are those which require a greater stress than the rest, by which expression is given to the whole; and unless attention be paid to this, however exactly a Piece of Music may be performed, it will have a monotonous sound.

In every Bar of Common Time, which consists of four parts, the first and third are accented, the second and fourth unaccented. In Triple Time of three parts in a Bar, the first only is accented, the second and third unaccented, but the third should be rather stronger than the second. When ${ }_{4}^{3}$ Time is divided into Quavers, the Accent falls on the first, third, and fifth parts of the Bar ; but in ${ }_{8}^{6}$ Time the first and fourth only are accented.

Sometimes, to produce effect, the Composer places the Accent on the unaccented part of the Bar : this deviation from the rules of Accent is called Emphasis. It is expressed by this mark > under or over a Note, or by $r f, f z$.

## DIRECTIONS FOR PRACTICE.

To acquire a good and firm tone of voice, let the mouth be opened about a quarter of an meh, and svoid, as much нs possible, closing the teeth, or the tongue touching them.

The Scale is the first Lesson, each Note of which ought to be held for a considerable time, beginning soft and increasing till loud, and then diminishing it.

All distortion of the countenance must be avoided, as well as singing through the nose, or too much in the head, as the tone ought to come freely from the chest ; and the greatest nicety should be observed, to have the voice perfectly in tune with the Teacher's, or with some well-tuned instrument. Attention to this will not only render the Learner's first attempts at singin. more agreeable to others, but will materially improve his own ear for proper sounds. To manage the breath well, it should be taken without noise, and only at proper intersals; as where a rest occurs; after a staccato note (if not dividing a word) ; after a semibreve or minim, where it is not tied to the next nute, and in that case, after the tie; sometimes after a dotted note, but never in the middle of a word.

Attend particularly to the distinct articulation of the words; read them orer carefully several times before singing, and let the pronunciation be according to the most correct and approved method.

工ONG IMETRES.
$\qquad$
No. 1. THE HUNDREDTH PSALM. L.m. Lutirer.






No. 3.
WINDLE. L.M.
Reed.


Im - mor-tal hon-ours to thy name; A-wake, my tongue, to


No. $4 . \quad$ MOUNT MORIAH. L.M.
Clarke.


No. 5.
SAINT PAUL'S. Lm.



No. 7. PONTEFRACT. L.m.





No. 8. WARRINGTON. L.M




No. 9. EVENING HYMN. L.M.


No.10. PASSING BELL. Li. Whitaker.


He comes, He comes, the Judge se - vere! The se - vent

 0.


No. 11 MONTGOMERY. L.M.


No. 12. PORTUGUESE HYMN. L.M.


No. 13.
BIRSTALL. L.M.
Widdop.


No. 14. NEW COURT. i.m. Bearmost.


No. 15.
CEDAR. In.


No. 16. TRANQUILITY. Lm. Mathews.


How plea-sant, how di - vine - ly fair, 0 Lord of hosts, thy



No. 17: ROCKINGHAM. L.MT


No. 18. EDWINSTON L.M.


No. 19.
HAYDN. L.m.






De la Main.





No. 22. SAINT MARK'S. L.M.



No. 23. SAINT PETER'S. L.m. Harwood.




No. 24.
MILTON. LM.
Stanley.


thoughts, his name is Love; His mer-cy a - gas past have




No. 25. MATHER'S HYMN. L.M.


No. 26.
OSSET. L.m
Widdol.





No. 28. NEW SABBATH. I.m.


No. 29. STONEFIELD. L.M.


No. 30. SAINT MARTIN. L.M.


0 .


No. 31. ISLINGTON. LM.


32
No. $32 . \quad$ LINDLEY'S. L.M.


No. 33. CANADA. I.M.


 glo - ry due, E - ter-nal God, Thou on - by just, Thou on - by






No. 35. COOK'S MORNING HYMN. LM.




No. 37. JUSTIFICATION. L.M.


No. 38. LITCHFIELD. L..M. IIArwood.


No. 39.
SANDBACH.
L.M.



No. 40. WAREHAM. L.M.
No. 40. WAREHAM. L.M.







COMMON METRES.
No. 43. ST. ANN'S.

Croft.





No. 45 IRISH. с.м.






No. 47. WILTSHIRE. CM.





No. 49. NEW LONDON. C.M.






No. 51.

${ }^{54}$ No. 52.
ST. LUKE. c.m.



No. 53.
ST. JAMES. с.м.
Croft.



No. 55.
UNIVERSITY. c.M.
IIarwood.



No. 58.
LYDIA. с.м
B. Cole.


No. 59.
ST. MARY. CM.





No. 61.
ST, DAVID'S.





No. $63 . \quad$ BENNETS. C.M.



No. 65. HEIGHINGTON'S. C.M. Hengiveros.




e




When his sal - va - tion is our theme, Ex - al - ted be our voice.
Treble.


No. 69.
AMERICA. с.m.





No. 71. ST. GE0RGE. с.м.




No. $73 . \quad$ WARWICK. с.м.







No. 76. NORTHGATE. c.m.


No. 77. LANGSHAW. c.m.


No. $78 . \quad$ MANCHESTER. C.M. $W_{\text {ainwrigur. }}$



No. 80. MELODY. с.M. Leact.


No. 81. LIVERP00L. с.м.


No. 82.
BETHEL. r.M.
Leactr.



No. 83.
SUFFOLK. с.м.


Come, Ho-ly Spi-rit, Heav'nly Dove! With all thy quick - - 'ning pow'rs,




Kin-dle a flame of sa-cred love In these cold hearts of ours.



No. 86. BROOMSGR0VE. с.м.


No. 88.
BURNETT. с.m.
J. B. Stewart.


No. 89.
NAYLOR'S. с.м.


No. 90. CHEETHAM'S. C.M.D.


${ }^{94}$ No. 91 WAINWRIGHTS' 84th. C.M.D.





## No. 93. MATHER'S MORNING HYMN.






$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{100} \text { No. 95. MOUNT EPRRATM. s... }
\end{aligned}
$$

No. 93.
PECKHAM.
S.M.


102
No. 97 CHRISTIANITY. s.м.


No. 98.

No. 99.
SARAH. s.m.





106
No. 101.
HARRINGTON. sm.


No. 102. ST. BERNARD. S.M.


No. 103. MILTON ABBEY. s.m.


No. 104 ST, BRIDE'S. S.m.



No. 106.
ST. ANDREW. s.m.




No. $108 . \quad$ MATTHIAS. sm.


No. 109. PELHAM. s.m.






No. 111.
STOW. s.m.


118
No. 112. CRANBR00K. S.m.




No. 113. PLEYEL'S HYMN. Four 7s.


No. $114 . \quad$ NARCISSUS. Four Ts.


No. 115. HOTHAM. Eight Ts.



No. 116. MARINER'S HYMN. Four 7s.


No. 117. LYNN. Four is.






Vouchsafe thy gracious presence, Lord, Dispose us now to hear thy word;


In meekness grant us to re -- reive, And with the heart its truth be - lieve.



130
No. 121.
WHITBY. six 8 s.



No. 122. BURNHAM. 4 в. 2-8.
Clark.



134
No. 123. CAREY'S. Six 8s.



No. 124.
ARNE'S. Six 8s.



DISMISSION.




All are too mean to speak his worth, Too mean to set my Sa - viour forth.





142
No. 128. HANDEL'S 104th. 10s. 11 s .




No. 129. EASTER HYMN. P.M.



Lord of the worlds a - bove, How plea - sank, and how fair,


The dwellings of thy love, Thy earth! - by tem-ples are! To thine a -


No. 131. HELMSIEY. 3-s. 3-7.


146
No. 132. LUTHER'S HYMN. p.M.




Lord, dis-miss us with thy bless-ing, Fill our hearts with joy and peace;




No. 134 CALVARY. 3-8s. 3-is.


Hark! the voice of love and mer-cy, Sounds a - loud from Cal-va - ry;


Sec, it rends the rocks a - sun-der, Shakes the earth, and veils the sky:


150
No. 135. QUEENBOROUGH. 4-8s. 4-is.



No. 136.


Lo! He comes, with clouds de-scending, Once for fa-vour'd sin - hers slain,


Thousand, thousand saints at - tend-ing, Swell the tri-umphs of his train;


Hal - le - lu - jab! Hal - le - lu - jab! Joe - aus now shall eve - er reign.



154
No. 138. MAWDSLEY STREET. 4-8. 2-6.



No. 139. GOSHEN. Four Ss.


No. 140. HAYDN'S GERMAN HYMN. 4-8s. 4-7s.


The new heav'n and earth's Cre - a - tor, In our deep-est dark-ness rise,


Scat-t'ring all the night of na-ture, Pour-ing day up-on our eyes.

${ }^{158}$ No. $141 . \quad$ BAXTER. 4.8s. 2.-6s


The boun -ty of Je - ho - vah praise, Who heaven's e - ter - nal
 (exedonecemallopemen



No. 142.
GROSVENOR.

dome, Thy presence to a - dore; With joy thy sum - mons


-     - tend, With will-ing steps thy court as - end, And tread the sa-cred floor.


160
No. 143. CANAAN. 3-8s. 3-7s. Clark.



End of the Psalm Tunes.



No. 2. TE DEUM. Robissor.

No. 3.
TE DEUM.
Houldswortif.


No. 4.
TE DEUM.
Attwood.


No. 5. TE DEUM.


No. 6.
TE DEUM.
Dr. Camidge.


No. 7.
TE DEUM.





> No. 8.
> TE DEUM.
> Lemon.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 委 }
\end{aligned}
$$

No. 9.
TE DEUM.
Dr. Crotch.


No. 10.
TE DEUM.
Beckwiti.




No. 12. TE DEUM. Houldsworth.


No. 13. TE DEUM. Hartlei.





No. 14.
TE DEUM.

No. 15.
TE DEUM.
Lavgdon.





No. 16. TE DEUM. Dr Crotal.
fioled



No. 18. TE DEUM. Qundruple Chant.




No. 22.
BENEDICTUS.
Hocldsmeritit.

No. 23. BENEDICTUS. Houldsmortir.




Be ye sure that the Lord He is God : it is He that $\}$ we our - selves
hath made us aud not
For the Lord is gracious his mercy is......................e.e. - ver - lasting
As it was in the beginning is now and..................ever shall be


We are his people and the........ sheep of his pas - ture
And his truth endureth from gene - ration to ge - ne - ration
World..........................................th - out end A - men.

No. $26 . \quad$ JUBILATE.

No. 28. JUBILATE.


 (2)

No. 29. JUBILATE.

Kemp.



No. 31. JUBILATE. Wainwrigir.

No. 32. JUBILATE. Widdor.

 1" e"

No. 33.
JUBILATE.
Russell.


No. 34 JUBILATE. Bellamy.
 No. $35 . \quad$ JUBILATE.

Houldswortif.


No. 36. JUBILATE.
Houldsworth.


178
No. 37.
JUBILATE.
Dr. Crotch.


No. 38.
JUBILATE.
Hates.


No. 39.
JUBILATE.
Purcell.



No. 41 JUBILATE. Wrenshall.





No. $42 . \quad$ JUBILATE. Bellasт.





> O sing unto the Lord........................................ a new song
The Lord declared his sal-va-tion
Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord ................. all ye lands
With trumpets ......................................... also and shawms
Let the floods clap their hands and let the hills be $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { joyful together be - }\end{array}\right\}$ fore the Lord
Glory be to the Father and ............................ to the Son


For He hath done mar-vel-lous things His righteousness hath He openly showed in the sight of the hea - then Sing ............................................... re-joice and give thanks O show yourselves joyful be - - - fore the Lord the King For He ........................................... cometh to judge the earth And.....................................................to the Ho-ly Ghost

With his own right hand and with his
ho - ly arm
He hath remembered his mercy and truth toward the house of Israel
Praise the Lord up - . - - . - on the harp
Let the sea make a noise and all that....................there-in is
With righteousness shall $\mathrm{He} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. judge the world
As it was in the beginning is now and ................. ever shall be


Hath He gotten Him - - - . self the vic - to - ry And all the ends of the world have seen the sal - va - tion of our God Sing to the harp with a ........................... psalm of thanks-giv - ing The round world and ............................. they that dwell there - in And the ............................................ peoplewith e - qui - ty World .............................................. with - out end A - men


No. 45.
CANTATE.
Houldsworth.

No. 46.
CANTATE.
Jones.






No. 48.
CANTATE.
Dr. Norris.





No. 49.
CANTATE. Dr. Camidge.





184
No. 50.
CANTATE.
Goodenougi.

No. 51. CANTATE. Dr Crotci.



No. 52.
CANTATE.


No. 53. CANTATE. Beckwith.




No. 57. CANTATE. CRocr.











No. 64 NUNC DIMITTIS. Srorpob.


No. 65. NUNC DIMITTIS. Vander Meulis.





No. 67. NUNC DIMITTIS. Dr. Hayes.





No. 68. NUNC DIMITTIS. Ressell.





No. $70 . \quad$ NUNC DIMITTIS. Holusswortu.


No. 71. NUNC DIMITTIS. Sud.ow.


No. 72.
NUNC DIMITTIS.


No. $73 . \quad$ NUNC DIMITTIS. Dr. Аıсоск.



 No. 74. NUNC DIMITTIS. Russel..

 )


NUNC DIMITTIS.


No. 76. NUNC DIMITTIS.



No. 77. NUNC DIMITTIS.


No. 78.
NUNC DIMITTIS.
Purcell.


No. 79.
NUNC DIMITTIS.

1) R Croft.


No. 80. - NUNC DIMITTIS.
Dr. Blow.


No. 81.
NUNC DIMITTIS.
Purcell.


No. 82.
NUNC DIMITTIS.
Holldswortif.



## For He

For behold.
For He that is mighty hath
And his mercy is on............. .................... them
He hath showed strength.
He hath put down the mighty
He hath filled the hungry.
He remembering his mercy hath holpen his.
Glory be to the Father and
As it was in the beginning is now and.
hath from mag
them with from their seat with good things ser - vant Israel to the Son ever shall be


The lowliness................................. of his hand-mai - den All gene - . . . . . . . . . rations shall call me blessed And........................................... ho - ly is his name Throughout..................................... all gene - ra - . tions He hath scattered the proud in the imagi - na - tion of their hearts And hath ex - . . . . . . . . alted the humble and meek And the rich He............................ hath sent empty a - way As He promised to our forefathers Abraham and his seed for ever And............................................... to the World with - out Ho - ly Ghost end A - men.


No. 85.
MAGNIFICAT.
Hartley.


No. 86.
MAGNIFICAT.
Humphries.



No. 88.
MAGNIFICAT.
Dr. Hares.


No. 89.
MAGNIFICAT.



| That thy way may be known. |  | on | earth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Let the people praise | Thee | O | God |
| O let the nations rejoice | and | be | glad |
| Let the people praise. | Thee | O | God |
| Then shall the earth bring forth | her | in | crease |
| God. | shall | bless | us |
| Glory be to the Father and | to | the | Son |
| As it was in the beginning is now and | ever | shall | be |



And show us the light of his countenance and be mer-ci-ful unto us


Thy saving
Yea let all the
For 'Thou shalt judge the folk righteously and govern the
Yea let all the
And God even our own God.........................
And all the ends of the
And.
World
health a- mong all nations peo-ple praise Thee na-tions up - on earth peo-ple praise Thee shall give us his blessing world shall fear Him to the Ho-ly Ghost with - out end A-mein.



No. 1.
RESPONSE
To the Commandments.

these thy laws in our hearts, we be - seech Thee. Glo-ry be to Thee, O Lord.


RESPONSE.
J. Arranged by

keep this law. Lord, have mere - by, have mere - by up - on us, and write all






10 th.


Doxology.


No. 5.
RESPONSE.


No. 6. RESPONSE. Browx.


Lord, have mer - cy, have mer-cy up - on us, and in - cline our hearts to

keep this law. Lord, havemer-cy, have mer-cy up - on as, and write all these


No. 7.
RESPONSE.
From the Greek Service.

$\left\{\begin{array}{lll} & \text { in our hearts, we be-seech Thee. Glo-ry be to Thee, o Lord. } \\ 20 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$

No. $8 . \quad$ RESPONSE.
Jomelli.


10th.
 laws incer laws incer


No. $9 . \quad$ RESPONSE.

loth.


Largo.
Doxology.


No. 10. RESPONSE.

Arranged by
J. Houldswortif.
 0.


No. 11.
RESPONSE,



10th.

law. Lord, have mer-cy up - on us, and write all these thy laws in our



Largo.


No. 10. RESPONSE.


No. 11 RESPONSE,


Lord, have mer-cy up - on us, and in - cline our hearts to keep this



10 th.

law. Lord, have mer-cy up - on us, and write all these thy laws in our


0.

Largo.

1) OXOLOGY.


No. $12 . \quad$ RESPONSE.
Stoprord.


No. 13. RESPONSE


1 cth .


No. 14. RESPONSE. Lee.


No. 15.
RESPONSE.

$10 t h$.


Doxology.







No. 1.


As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever......... shall he, world without end, Amen.



As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end, A - men.


No. 3.
GLORIA PATRI.
Houldsworth.


Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the.............. Ho - ly Ghost;


As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end, A - men.


No. 4. GLORIA PATRI.





World without end, A - men. A - men. A - men.


World without end, A - men. A - men. A - men.


Glo-ry be to the Fa-ther, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; As it was in

the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, World without end,



No. 8.


World without end, World without end, World without end. A - - men.



As it was in the be - gin-ning, is now, and ever shall be,

 end. A - men. without end, A - uen. A-men.

## A COLLECT.



${ }^{234}$ No. 3. DUNDEE. C.M. From the "Scotch Psalter."



No. 4.
SAINT PETER. cm.
Reisagle.


No. 5.
FRANCONIA. s.m.
German Melody.


No. 6.
CARLISLE. ssm.
Lockhart.


No. 7.
HALL. 7.7.7.7.
German Melody

## 236

No. 8. CHRIST CHURCH. т.т...т. J. v. Roberts.



No. 9.
MERTON. 5.5.8.5.5.
J. V. Roberts.


No.10. "Weary of earth." 10.10.10.10. Dr. Roberts.


No.11. S. MICHAEL. S.M. From Dar's " Psalter," 1588.


No. 12. "I could not do without Thee." 6.5.6.5. D.


No.13. "Thou art coming, 0 my Saviour." 8.7 8.8.7.7.7.7.7.
J. V. Roberts.





No. 14. WEBER. 7.7.7.7. From Weber.


No. 15. S. THEODULPH. 7.6.7.6.7.6.7.6. Teschner.


No. 16. LUBECK. $\quad$ 7...7. $\quad$ German Melody.

No. 17. SHERBORNE. $7 . \pi . \pi . \pi$ From Mexpelisonir.


No. 18.
VIENNA. 7.7.7.7.
German Chorale.


No. 19.
DIX. 7.7.7.7.7.7.

German.


No. 20.
BATAVIA, 8.7.8.7.
German.


No. 21
JERSEY.
Ir. Boyce.


No. 22. TOULON. 10.10.10.10.
Goudimel.



No. 23.
TALLIS. см.
Tallis.


No. 24. ANGEL'S HYMN. L..x.
Gibbons.

No. 25.
SWABIA. s.m.
German Melody.

No. 26. AUGUSTINE. S.M. J. S. B.ch.



No. 27. FARRANT. C.M. FARRANT.



No. 28.
KEBLE. 8.8.8.6.
Booth Sharp.

No. 29.
EVENTIDE. 6.5.6.5.
Booth Sharp.


SING GI CHANTS
No. 1.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 2.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 3.
Purcell.


No. 4.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 5.


No. 6.
Aldrich.


No. 7.


No. 8.
Kelway.


No. 9.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 10.
'Tallis.


No. 11.

No. 12.
Gregorian.


No. 13.


No. 14.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 15.
J. V. Roberts.

No. 16.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 17.
Trappers.


No. 18.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 19.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 20.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 21.


No. 22.


No. 23.


No. 24.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 25.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 26.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 27.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 28.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 29.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 30.
J. V. Roberts.

No. 31.

J. V. Roberts.


No. 33.


No. 34.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 35.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 36.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 37.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 38.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 39.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 40.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 41.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 42.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 43.
Tallis.


No. 44.
Woodward.


No. 45.
Purcell.


No. 46.


No. 47.
Battishill.


No. 48.
Farrant.

No. 49.
P. Hates.


No. 50.
Goldwin.


No. 51.


No. 52.
W. Hayes.


No. 53.
Dr. Crotch.


No. 54.
Dr. Alcock.


No. 55.


No. 56.


No. 57.
Battishill.


No. 58.
P. Hayes.

No. 59.
Battisilill.


No. 60.
W. Hing.

Russell.


No. 62.
Ancient Theme.


No. 63.
W. Lee.


No. 64.
A. Bennett.


No. 65.
Dr. Crotch.


No. 66.
Garnett.


No. 67.
P. Hayes.


No. 68.
W. Hayes.


No. 69.
II. Alcock.


No. 70.
Dupers.


No. 71.
Battisinle.


No. 72.
Felton.


No. 73.
Paris Chant.


No. 74.
Old Scotch Chant.


No. ${ }^{7} 5$.


No. 76.
Dr. W. Crotch.


No. 77.
Battishill.


No. 78.
W. Russell.


No. 79.
Garnett.

No. 80.
Gregorian.

No. 81.


No. 82.
Gregorian.


No. 83.
Griffith.


No. 84.
Dr. W. Hayes.


No. 85.
Ely.


No. 86.
C. Kiva.


No. 87.
Dr. Greene.


No. 88.
W. A. Wood.


No. 89.
W. A. Wood.


No. 90.
W. A. Wood.

## FOR THE TE DEUM.

No. 91. "We praise Thee, O God."
Bellamy.

"We believe that Thou shalt come."
Purcell.

"Day by day."
Dr. W. Hayls.


FOR THE TE DEUM.
No. 92. "We praise Thee, O God."
Gibbons.

"We believe that Thou shalt come."
Hine。

"I ay by day."
Dr. Crotch.


## FOR THE TE DEUM.

No. 93. "We praise Thee, O God."
J. V. Roberts.

"We believe that Thou shalt come." J. V. Roberts.

"Day by day." J. V. Roblirts.


## FOR THE TE DEUM.

No. 94. "We praise Thee, O God."
Dr. Crotch.

"We believe that Thou shalt come."
Gregorian.

"Day by day."
Dr. Alcock.


FOR THE TE DRUM.
No. 95. "We praise Thee, O God."
Dr. Alcock.

"Thou art the King of Glory."
Tucker.

"We believe that Thou shalt come."
High.

" Day by day."


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DOUBLE CHANTS. } \\
& \text { No. } 1 . \\
& \text { Dr. Crotch. }
\end{aligned}
$$

No. 2.
Dr. Roberts.


No. 3.
T. S. Dupuis.



No. 4.
T. S. Dupuis.


No. 5.
J. V. Roberts.


No. 6.
Mornington.


No. 7.
Bennett.


No. 8. Rogers.


No. 9.
Soapier.


No. 10.
Dr. Nimes.


No. 11.
Woodward.


No. 12.
Dr. Crotci.



No. 13.
R. Сооке.


No. 14.

No. 15.
R. Coore.



No. 16.
Dr. W. Hayes.




No. 18.
Dupuis.



No. 20.
Morley.


No. 21.
Higgins.


No. 22.
Dr. Boyce.


No. 1.
EYRIE ELEISON.
J. V. Roberts.


Lord, have mer-cy up - on us, and in - cline our hearts to keep this law.


Lord, have mercy up - on us, and write all these thy laws in our hearts, we be - seech Thee.


No. 2.

KYRIE ELEISON.
pp
J. V. Roberts. dim.


Lord, have mercy up - on us, and write all these thy laws in our hearts, we be - seech Thee.


No. 3.
KYRIE ELEISON.
MILL




No. 4.
$\sqrt{\text { 号际 }}$
Lord, have mer-cy up - on us, and in-cline our hearts to keep this law.
 $\begin{cases}\text { Lord, have mercy up - on us, and write all these the laws in our hearts, we be - sech Thee }\end{cases}$


No. 5.



Lord, have more up - on us, and write all these thy laws in our hearts, we he - sech Thee.



Lord, have mercy up - on us, and write all these thy laws in our hearts, we be - seech Thee.


KYRIE ELEISON.
J. V. Roberts.


Lord, have mer-cy up - on us, and write all these thy laws in our hearts, we be - seech Thee.


No. 9.
KYRIE ELEISON.
J. V. Roberts.


THE NICENE CREED IN MONOTONE.
(The words of recitation to be distinctly articulated, as in good chanting; in other places they will fall easily into the indicated measures.)



He suffered and was buried, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { And the third day } \\ \text { He rose again ac }-\}\end{array}\right\}$-cord-ing to the Scriptures, Very slow. Quicker. ff


And ascended in - to heaven,\{ $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { And sitteth on } \\ \text { the right hand }\end{array}\right\}$ of the Father, $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { And He shall come again } \\ \text { with glory to judge both } \\ \text { the quick }\end{array}\right\}$


and the dead: Whose kingdom shall have no end. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { And I believe in the } \\ \text { Holy Ghost,- }\end{array}\right\}$ Holy Ghost,Quicker.

$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { The Lord and Giver } \\ \text { of life, }\end{array}\right\}\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Who proceedeth from } \\ \text { the Father and the Son, }\end{array}\right\}\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Who with the Father and } \\ \text { the } \\ \text { shippether ind } \\ \text { shr- }\end{array}\right\}$ glop - ri - fied,


Who spake by the Pro - phets. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { And I believe one Catholic } \\ \text { and Apostolic Church. }\end{array}\right\}\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { I acknowledge one Baptism } \\ \text { for the remission of sins, }\end{array}\right\}$

$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { And I look for the } \\ \text { Resurrection }\end{array}\right\}$ of the dead, And the life of the world to come, A - men.

ku jem


[^0]:    * The Vowels in these syllables are pronounced as in the Italian language, viz., $a$ as in father; $e$ as the $a$ in paper; and $i$ as the $e$ in me.

